

tions. He did not fully see that sound objections could arise against them from the fact that intervening lands would rise in value in consequence of the

ure to speculators. This land would rise in value with or without them. Neither was it true that this

rise would be more rapid in consequence of them, because those who built at a distance from the City could not conveniently come to the building. It would be built in every direction to accommodate them, and thus cheaper rents in the cities.

Mr. Maffly thought that the object of the resolution was to have the Congress of the existing land holding associations, whose object was to stimulate monopolies and accumulate wealth for the few, and he did not conide in them.

Mr. Barry contended that these Associations had never shown any sympathy with the Land Reformers. The resolution had for its object the men who, at a cost of \$70 originally, now had sold at \$250 to \$300 each.

Mr. Barry then entered into a history of speculative ventures and the effects. He did not blame these men. It was lawful to steal as long as stealing was profitable and legal, and yet it was our duty to render it unprofitable to do so as soon as possible. But the design of these men was not for one in ten to sell out, but for nine out of ten to hold on to, and to sell out as fast as a fictitious rise in value would render it possible and profitable. Other schemes were resorted to where the prepayments were collected and then sold out at a loss. The men who were "goats," and at times per cent, that caused them to fail in the end and squander the time and money expended over and above the sums borrowed for building purposes and to the enrichment of Wall-streeters.

Mr. Barry then read a resolution of the N. Y. A. I., and stated that the President of that Association had said the men he most dreaded, were Land Reformers. He then gave a notice that a meeting had been called at Grand-street Hall for organizing a settlement in Philadelphia.

Mr. Marsh favored to some extent these Homestead Organizations, and wished that every man in the city

could get a city lot and home, where, at a moderate expense he could have the same accommodation as he could get in the country for three hundred dollars for in the city.

Mr. Smith went into objections against Homestead villages, from the well known fact that the expenses attending the sale of the land would be a heavy cost of travel, insurance and loss of time, to city houses.

Mr. Crowley spoke of the beneficial results that would arise to the Workmen by securing houses, and reaping, as long as the evil of land monopoly did exist, the use of the land for the benefit of the community, as in the case of the Astors, the Lords, the Whitties, the Townsends, &c., while those not successful, will fall into the Land Reformers ranks.

Mr. Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, described the immense value of land, by these schemes, and acknowledged he had taken lots within them in view of such rise, and for speculation, as no doubt did thousands of others, but he was a Land Reformer still, and did not like this Congress to endorse these schemes, and to make the people believe so.

Mr. Young did not look upon these schemes as so objection to criticism. The human mind and heart of the age were struggling in every direction to solve the Social problem—How shall we live well and abundantly on so little land?—and he thought nothing was more like human nature, than the supposed imperfections of these Industrial Associations, and we should be tolerant of all and each other. He thought, however, their tendencies were good, while no one could deny that the people who were interested in them should come up to the Land Reform platform. They stimulated, however, the inquiry, "How shall I get a home?" now spreading over the land, and the note that cry was heard, the sooner we have a more moderate and just system, the more convinced that there was a practical and allowable justice in the legislation that neglected the greedy few to anticipate the in-rearing wants of the many, and forestall by monopoly, the value of that

withhold it from the multitude. He thought, too, these sub-city villages would tend to break up and defeat monopoly by the readiness with which Railroad facilities would spring up here and there, and thus, by the very fact of their being, would bring the progress of Land Reform measures and doctrines they had become the religion of the age, and the country would perish without them, they were the half-way-house between cities and country.

Mr Guild here introduced, as a substitute for Mr. Croly's, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, on being read, were accepted by Mr. C. and adopted as the sentiment of the Congress.

Whereas the Government of the City of New York, sensible of the constantly increasing rates demanded for house rent in sea-port cities, especially in the City of New York, and desiring to prevent the same from continuing to increase in the same rate, for the ensuing ten years, that they have during the last ten, (without a corresponding increase in the value of the land,) and desiring, therefore, in hope of prospect, the laboring classes will be compelled presently, if not altogether, to accept such exorbitant rates of rent, as will be paid by coal and oilers, grocers and cellars. And

Whereas, While we deprecate, and are strongly opposed to all such exorbitant rates, when demanded, as a speculation in lands-of-right the common property of all-we appreciate the importance, and acknowledge the duty of the Government to take such measures as will, by such course of action, as to him shall seem best calculated to counteract and obviate the evils arising from unsupplied capital, and the consequent exorbitant rates of rent.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are favorably impressed with the idea and commendable consideration to others of the organization of Associations, having for their end the securing to the industrial classes the common property of the land.

Resolved, That the principles of the Land and Building Associations now in existence in our City, except in so far as they may conflict with and contravene the doctrine of the foregoing preamble, and avow of speculation in lands.

Mr. Kingsley offered the following, which on motion was adopted.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have power to get 50 circulars printed for the use of the Committee and members of the Congress, and to employ the Committee to increase the number of delegations in the Congress.

Adjourned. Wm. J. York, Reporter Ind. Cong.

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### News from the Seneca Settlement.

From the St. Paul (Min.) Democrat.

Our readers will remember an interesting

account we published in February last of the arrival of a dog train and mail, under charge of two voyageurs, from Selkirk, to Fort Pelly, on the Athabasca River. One of the voyagers, and six hundred miles from St. Paul. One of the voyagers, Jas. McKay, a very intelligent and noble specimen of a Northman, arrived here on Saturday, 30 days from Selkirk. He brought down Capt. Vane's Fort Pelly, British Columbia, and also some Fox and now travels to England. They came with two Red River Carts and six horses. The crops at Red River are led remarkably well when they left. The Spring ad been earlier than usual. The weather has been unusually rainy and warm water, like those of last season. It raises large crops of barley, oats, spring wheat, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, beets, melons, onions and all kinds of garden vegetables that grow in temperate latitudes. The corn crop is not relied upon—it is a new experiment crop, though raised in every garden for table use.

The Scotch Presbyterians are erecting a church building. They expect a clergyman from Canada.—Mr. McKay will take him up. He is expected here shortly.

The population of Selkirk Settlement is about 7,500, including Indians. They enjoy good health and are rapidly improving in circumstances.

Capt. Foss thinks that if the facilities for emigration to that region were increased, the population would increase rapidly from that source. The ice in the rivers disappeared early in April. They plant early in May. They usually have frosts till the first of June, and again in September. The season is usually long enough to fully ripen the crops. The rivers are usually open by the middle of November.

The Oregon Emigrating Company, which left some weeks ago, started from Selkirk on the 21st of June—were all in good health—and enjoyed a pleasant trip—were pleased with the provisions. They proposed to follow James Sinclair's route to the head waters of the Columbia River. They will there dis-

use of their horses and carts, and so descended River in canoe, to Oregon. The route was found to be a long and arduous one. They were bound to the Pacific, as well as the most expeditions. If it were more generally known there would be a large amount of travel by this route.

St. Louis is about to be abandoned, it being too much exposed to high water. A new town, another *Saint*, the town of St. Josephs, has been laid out by Mr. Kitson, partner in the fur company, in a beautiful situation, about 20 miles from Pembina. Some buildings have already been erected—in all completed and in process of building, about a dozen.

Mr. Kitson has a store there, and Rev. Mr. Bell—Wm. Bell, Esq., Sheriff of Selkirk, and a merchant there, arrived on Friday. He goes to St. Louis to purchase goods. Also Rev. Mr. Smithers, Episcopal Missionary at upper Lake of the Horns, who has been there 12 years, and now returns to England.

**A SPENKY "BLOOMER."**—A young lady recently appeared at a ball in a neighboring city, dressed in short skirts and pants. The "bloomers" which her friends had given her, she wore, but several of her friends, seeing her being unmolested. She turned to some of them whose dresses were quite low in the neck, and replied, "if you will pull up your dresses to a proper height, about your necks, your skirts will fasten to your waists, and mine will not." (Hartford Times.)

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—Commencement** at this month with College occurs on Wednesday and Thursday next. It is expected that the exercises will be unusually interesting. The exercises will be delivered by Judge Gilchrist as the commencement orator, and Judge Gilchrist is expected, we learn, that Hon. Daniel Webster will attend and make a speech at the annual Commencement dinner. This is the fifth anniversary of his graduation. (N. H. Patriot.)

**OLIVER BROWN, a Soldier of the Revolution**, died at Templeton on the 17th inst. Mr. Brown was the last of a family who were engaged in the fight at Concord, April 19, 1775. Mr. Brown lived in Concord at that time, and when the alarm was given that the regulars were coming to Concord, he shouldered his musket and joined the companies at Concord, and in the pursuit of the King's soldiers during the day and followed the retreating troops as far as West Cambridge.

(Boston Atlas.)